

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

**Glossary Of ELA Terms
from the SC-ELA Standards 2015**

July 2018

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Reading – Literary Text

academic vocabulary	Academic vocabulary is defined as words that are traditionally used in academic dialogue and text (learning a-z, n.d.).
accuracy	Accuracy refers to how correct learners' use of the language system is, including their use of grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary (teachingenglish, n.d.).
action	In any work of fiction, the series of events that constitute the PLOT, what the characters say, do, think, or in some cases fail to do (Holman & Harmon, 1986).
adage	Another word for a “proverb” or “maxim” (Baldick, 2015). Example: “A watched pot never boils.”
<i>adventure story</i>	A narrative that features the unknown, uncharted, or unexpected, with elements of danger, excitement, and risk (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> by Mark Twain
aesthetics	A pleasing appearance or effect: beauty (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)
affix	A bound (non-word) morpheme that changes the meaning or function of a root or stem to which it is attached. (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: ad + join + ing + adjoining
<i>allegory</i>	A metaphorical narrative in prose or verse in which the characters and often parts of the narrative usually represent moral and spiritual values... (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> by John Bunyan

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alliteration	The repetition of additional identical consonant sounds or any vowel sounds in successive or closely associated syllables, especially stressed syllables (Holman & Harmon, 1986). Example: Barbara bought new booties for her baby.
allusion	A FIGURE of SPEECH that makes brief reference to a historical or literary figure, event, or object (Holman & Harmon, 1986). Example: Making foolish decisions can open a Pandora's Box.
analogy	A comparison of two things, alike in certain aspects... a SIMILE is an expressed analogy, a METAPHOR an implied one (Holman & Harmon, 1986). Examples: Simile-Life is like a race that is won by the swift and strong. Metaphor-Life is a race that is won by the swift and strong.
analyze	To examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of (the free dictionary, n.d.).
<i>antagonist</i>	A character that opposes the hero (-ine); villain (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
archetype	A symbol, theme, setting, or character type that recurs in different times and places in myth, literature, folklore, dreams and rituals so frequently or prominently as to suggest ... that it embodies some essential element of "universal" human experience (Baldick, 2015). Example: Classic western films usually featured a dashing hero and a comic sidekick.
argument	Argument writing associates itself with writing that uses facts, evidence and documentation to prove a point whether or not something is true. It often presents two sides of an issue.

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artistic medium	Artistic medium refers to using art materials to communicate, inform or entertain (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
<i>auditory modality</i>	<i>See modality</i>
author	A writer; the creator of any intellectual or artistic work (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
author's perspective	The aspect in which a subject or its parts are mentally viewed [by an author] (Merriam-Webster, 2016).
<i>autobiographical sketch</i>	[a short essay] marked by or dealing with one's own experiences or life history (Dictionary, n.d.).
base words	A word to which affixes may be added to create related words (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: (re)teach, teach(ing)
<i>biographical sketch</i>	The biographical sketch gives a brief overview of a person's life and major accomplishments (Pen and the Pad, n.d.).
cause/effect	A stated or implied association between an outcome and the conditions which brought it about, often an organizing principle in narrative and expository text (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
chapter	A main division of a book (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)
<i>chapter book</i>	A book long enough to be divided into chapters but not long or complex enough to be considered a novel ... (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>character sketch</i>	A sketch devoted to an analysis or representation of a character especially of peculiar, eccentric, or strongly marked individuality ... (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).

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character	A personage in a narrative or dramatic work (Baldrick, 2015).
circular text	Circular text follow a “round” pattern—they begin and end in the same way. Like the cycle of seasons or the life cycle, circular stories follow a predictable series of events that returns to the starting point. (Readwritethink, n.d.)
cite	Cite refers to giving credit to the original source of information. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
<i>classical essay</i>	A classical style or approach to literary composition ... As a literary doctrine, classicism holds that the writer must be governed by rules, models, or conventions, rather than by wayward inspiration (Baldick, 2015).
compare/contrast	See <i>structures in print</i>
complex text	Complex texts include quantitative measures such as the length of sentences and words, It also includes the qualitative measure of a text which encompass the content and the concepts. It also takes into consideration the motivation, experiences and knowledge of the reader (Robb, n.d.).
compound words	Compound words are formed when two or more words are put together to form a new meaning (k12 reader, n.d.) Example: <i>flash + back</i> = flashback
concepts of print	Concepts of print refers to a reader’s ability of how books work. Some concepts include: reading from left to right, the identification of letters and words, reading from top to bottom, identifying and using ‘return sweep’, identifying the front/back, author and illustrator. (Fountas & Pinnell, 1999).

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conflict	The struggle that grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in a PLOT (Holman & Harmon, 1986).
connotative	Signifying or suggestive of an associative or secondary meaning in addition to the primary meaning of a word or expression] (Dictionary, n.d.).
consonant blend	In a syllable, a sequence of two or more distinguishable consonant sounds before or after a vowel sound (Harris & Hodges, 1995) Examples: /skr/and/mz/ in <i>screams</i>
consonant digraph	A combination of two consonant letters representing a single speech sound (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Examples: <i>gn</i> for /n/ in <i>gnat</i> or <i>Rea</i> for /f/ in <i>rough</i>
<i>contemporary realistic fiction</i>	Contemporary realistic fiction contains literary works that are believable and set in the modern world (kote k children's literature, n.d.).
context clue	Information from the immediate textual setting that helps identify a word or word group, as by words, phrases, sentences, illustrations, syntax, typography, etc. (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
contextual influences	Contextual influences refer to the reader's ability to construct meaning as they read. According to <i>The Role of Context in Shaping Purpose and Constructing Meaning</i> there are three different kinds of contextual influences (Writing, n.d.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● physical contextual influences make the text stronger or weaker ● social contextual influences affect the reading of a text as a reader shares common life experiences ● cultural context influences affect the beliefs, dreams and visions

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	that readers bring to the reading of a text
<i>contract</i>	A binding agreement (Merriam-Webster, 2016).
convention	An established practice – whether in technique, style, structure, or subject matter- commonly adopted in literary works by customary and implicit agreement or precedent rather than by natural necessity (Baldrick, 2015).
cultural context	See <i>contextual influences</i>
derivational suffix	A derivational suffix changes the word to which it is added into another part of speech, as – <i>ness</i> forms nouns from adjectives (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: <i>soft</i> + <i>ness</i> = <i>softness</i>
dialogue	Conversation of two or more people (Holman & Harmon, 1986).
diary	A day-by-day CHRONICLE of events, a JOURNAL (Holman & Harmon, 1986).
diction	The choice of words used in a literary work (Baldrick, 2015).
diphthong	A vowel sound that changes noticeably in quality during the pronunciation of a syllable (Baldick, 2015). Examples: <i>wide</i> , <i>late</i> , <i>round</i>
<i>documentary</i>	Usually a non-fiction film that offers an informative view of some aspect of nature or society (Baldick, 2015).
domain-specific vocabulary	[Vocabulary] restricted to a particular field of action, knowledge, or influence (Harris & Hodges, 1995).

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drama	A play; a story in dramatic form, typically emphasizing conflict in key characters and written to be performed by actors (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
draw conclusions	... to process the clues or information presented, such as in a story or conversation, and draw upon one's own knowledge and experience to understand what is happening (Reference, n.d.).
<i>editorial</i>	A short expository or argumentative ESSAY used in newspapers or magazines (Holman & Harmon, 1986).
emergent reader	Emergent readers are beginning readers who are just beginning to get control of early reading behaviors. This includes matching words one-to-one and using directionality to match print. While picture support is used to construct meaning (Fountas & Pinnell, 1999)
<i>encyclopedia entry</i>	[an article in] A comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects or on numerous aspects of a particular field ... (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).
<i>epic</i>	A long narrative poem, usually about the great deeds of a folk hero, stated in lofty, elevated language (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: <i>The Odyssey</i> by Homer.
<i>essay</i>	A short, written composition in prose that discusses a subject or proposes an argument without claiming to be a complete or thorough exposition (Baldick, 2015).
etymology	The study of the history and development of the structures and meanings of words; derivation (Harris & Hodges, 1995).

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evidence	Anything that can be used to prove something.
explicit meaning	[Meaning that is] fully and clearly expressed (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).
expression	The act or result of setting forth something in words; utterance; writing (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>fable</i>	A brief tale in verse or prose that conveys a moral lesson, usually by giving human speech and manners to animals and inanimate things (Baldick, 2015).
figurative language	Language enriched by word images and figures of speech (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
final sounds	<i>Phonetics</i> at the end of a word (The Free Dictionary n.d.).
first person point of view	See <i>point of view</i>
fluency	The clear, easy written or spoken expression of ideas (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>foil</i>	A character whose qualities or actions serve to emphasize those of the protagonist (or some other character) by providing a strong contrast with them (Baldick, 2015).
<i>folktale</i>	A story passed on by word of mouth rather than by writing, and thus partly modified by successive re-telling before being written down or recorded (Baldick, 2015).
<i>font</i>	An assortment or set of type all of one size and style (Merriam-Webster, 1985).

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<i>free verse</i>	A kind of poetry that does not conform to any regular meter: the length of its lines is irregular, as is its use of rhyme – if any (Baldick, 2015).
<i>genre</i>	The French term for a type, species, or class of composition (Baldick, 2015).
<i>government document</i>	... an official publication of a public agency ... (Library, n.d.).
gradual release of responsibility	The gradual release of responsibility model of instruction (I Do, We Do, and You Do) requires that the teachers shift from assuming “all the responsibility for performing a task ... to a situation in which the students assume all of the responsibility” (Duke & Pearson, 2002, p. 211, as referenced in mheonline.com, n.d.)
<i>graphic novel</i>	A book length narrative in comic-strip form (Baldick, 2015).
<i>graphophonics</i>	The letter-sound or sound-symbol relationships in language (Adams, n.d.).
<i>hero or heroine</i>	The central character (masculine or feminine) in a work of fiction or drama (Holman & Harmon, 1986).
high-frequency word	A word that appears many more times than most other words in spoken or written language (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Examples: <i>he, she, ask, good</i>
historical context	Historical context refers to the conditions in history that happened during a specific time in history (Writing, n.d.).
<i>historical document</i>	A record or narrative description of past events (The Free Dictionary, n.d.). Example: <i>The Declaration of Independence</i>

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<i>historical fiction</i>	A long narrative of past events and characters, partly historical but largely imaginative (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> by Charles Dickens
<i>humorous poem</i>	[a poem] whose purpose is the evoking of some kind of laughter (Holman & Harmon, 1986).
hyperbole	Exaggeration for the sake of emphasis in a figure of speech not meant literally (Baldick, 2015). Example: “I’m hungry enough to eat a horse.”
idiom	The language peculiar to a person or group; an expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of its separate words (Merriam-Webster, 2016). Example: “He has a chip on his shoulder” means that he is easily angered.
illustration	A picture or diagram that explains or decorates (Merriam-Webster, 2016).
illustrator	An artist who makes illustrations (for books or magazines or advertisements, etc.) (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).
imagery	The use of language to create sensory impressions ... (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
inanimate voice text	The inanimate “character” has the speaking role that narrates the text.
inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning (Oxford Dictionaries, n.d.).
inferential questions	[A question to which the answer is] deduced or deducible by inference (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
inferred meaning	[Meaning that one can] conclude from evidence or by reasoning (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).

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inflectional ending	In English, a suffix that expresses plurality or possession when added to a noun, tense when added to a verb, and comparison when added to an adjective and some adverbs (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Examples: <i>church + es = churches</i> , <i>play + ed = played</i> , <i>soft + est = softest</i>
initial sound	[A sound] occurring at the beginning of a word or syllable (Dictionary, n.d.). Example: the (k) sound at the beginning of <i>kite</i> or <i>chasm</i>
intonation	The pattern of variation in pitch during a spoken utterance (Baldick, 2015).
irony	<p>Irony- a broad term referring to the recognition of a reality different from appearance (Holman & Harmon, 1985).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>verbal irony</i>- a figure of speech in which the literal meaning of the words is the opposite of their intended meaning (Harris, Hodges, 1995). • <i>dramatic irony</i>- a literary technique for implying, through plot or character, that the actual situation is quite different from that presented (Harris, Hodges, 1995). • <i>situational irony</i>- an incongruity or discrepancy between an anticipated and realized outcome (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
jargon	The technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group (Merriam-Webster, 1985). Example: <i>SOP = standard operating procedure</i> .
<i>journal</i>	A form of autobiographical writing including a day-by-day account of events

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	and a record of personal impressions (Holman & Harmon, 1985).
key details	Extremely or crucially important [details] (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
<i>kinesthetic modality</i>	See <i>modality</i>
<i>legend</i>	A traditional, historical tale of a people, handed down first in oral and later in written form (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
letter-sound correspondences	Letter-sound correspondences, also known as the <i>alphabetic principle</i> is the term used to describe how letters are connected to certain speech sounds in a predictable way (Neuman, n.d.).
literal question	[Question that elicits answers] confined to the simplest primary meaning of a word, statement, or text, as distinct from any figurative sense which it may carry... (Baldick, 2015).
literary device	Something (as a figure of speech) in a literary work designed to achieve a particular artistic effect (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
<i>literary nonfiction</i>	Writing that is not fiction (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
lyrical poetry	A short poem of personal feelings and emotions, intended to make a single impression on the reader (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
medial sounds	A sound or letter that neither begins nor ends a syllable or word (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>memoir</i>	An account of one's personal experiences and observations; autobiography (Harris & Hodges, 1995).

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metaphor	A figure of speech in which a comparison is implied by analogy but is not stated (Harris, Hodges, 1995). Example: “A shark is an eating machine.” (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: the river of time
modality	Any of the sensory systems of receiving, processing, and responding to sensation. <i>Note:</i> The primary modalities involved in literacy development are the <i>auditory</i> (sound), <i>visual</i> (sight), and <i>kinesthetic</i> (touch) (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>monologue</i>	Literally, “speaking alone”; specifically, a lengthy speech by one person that frequently discourages speech in others (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
mood	The emotional state of mind expressed by an author or artist in his or her work (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
multimedia	A technique (as the combining of sound, video, and text) for expressing ideas (as in communication, entertainment, or art) in which several media are employed (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
multisyllabic-word	A word of many syllables (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
myth	An anonymous, usually primitive, story designed to explain the mysteries of life, generally with larger-than-life characters (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
narrative	In general, a story, actual or fictional, expressed orally or in writing (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>narrative poetry</i>	[Poetry] that tells a story, often at some length (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: “The Highwayman” by Alfred Noyes

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narrator	One who tells, or who is assumed to be telling, the story in a given narrative (Baldick, 2015).
nuance	A shade of difference; a delicate variation (as in tone or meaning) Merriam-Webster, 2016).
objective summary	[A summary] based on facts rather than feelings or opinions (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
<i>ode</i>	An elaborately formal lyric poem, often in the form of a lengthy ceremonious address to a person or abstract entity, always serious and elevated in tone (Baldick, 2015).
<i>omniscient point of view</i>	See <i>point of view</i>
onomatopoeia	The use of words that seem to imitate the sounds they refer to ... (Baldick, 2015). Examples: <i>whirr</i> , <i>hiss</i> , <i>buzz</i>
onset	The part of a syllable preceding the syllable peak or nucleus; normally the consonants preceding the vowel of a syllable (The Free Dictionary, n.d.) Example: <i>str</i> in <i>stripe</i>
<i>oxymoron</i>	A figure of speech in which contrasting or contradictory words are brought together for emphasis (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: <i>beautifully hideous</i>
paragraph	A subdivision of a written composition ... that deals with one point or gives the words of one speaker (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
<i>parody</i>	A work, often humorous, that imitates another, usually serious, work by burlesque or satire (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: <i>Monty Python and the Holy Grail</i> is a parody of the Arthurian legends.

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<i>personal essay</i>	A short literary composition on a single subject, usually presenting the personal view of the author (The Free Dictionary, n.d.)
personification	A metaphorical figure of speech in which animals, ideas, things, etc. are represented as having human qualities (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: the howling of the wind.
phonemic awareness	The awareness of the sounds (phonemes) that make up spoken words (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
photograph	A picture or likeness obtained by photography (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)
phrasing	The way something is expressed in words (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
<i>picture book</i>	A book consisting chiefly of pictures (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).
picture cue	A strategy for problem solving new words where the reader uses the illustrations to self-check and confirm new words (Fountas and Pinnell, 1999).
plot	The structure of the action of a story. In conventional stories, plot has three main parts: rising action, climax, and falling action leading to a resolution... (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>poetry</i>	Language sung, chanted, spoken, or written according to some pattern of recurrence that emphasizes the relationships between words on the basis of sound as well as sense (Baldick, 2015).

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point of view	<p>The position or vantage point from which the events of a story seem to be observed and presented to us (Baldick, 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first person point of view will normally be restricted to [the narrator's] partial knowledge and experience, and therefore will not give us access to other characters' hidden thoughts (Baldick, 2015). • With an all-knowing (omniscient) point of view, an author writes as an omniscient narrator, seeing all, hearing all, knowing all (Harris & Hodges, 1995). • Another kind of third person narrator may confine our knowledge of events to whatever is observed by a single character or small group of characters (Baldick, 2015).
<i>pragmatics</i>	In linguistics, the study of the choices of language persons make in social interaction and of the effects of those choices on others (Harris, Hodges, 1995).
prefix	<p>A letter or group of letters that is added at the beginning of a word to change its meaning (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)</p> <p>Example: <i>un</i> + <i>happy</i> = <i>unhappy</i></p>
problem/solution	See <i>structures of text</i>
prose	Written or spoken language that is not verse (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>protagonist</i>	The central figure in a drama or narrative; hero (-ine) (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
proverb	A short popular saying of unknown authorship, expressing some general truth or superstition (Baldick, 2015). Example: Haste makes waste.
quote	To say exactly what someone said or wrote.

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rate	The speed at which something happens over a particular period of time (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
repetition	The act of repeating something (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
<i>research report</i>	Careful study that is done to find and report new knowledge about something (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
resolution	A resolution in literature is the conclusion of the story; the point in the plot at which the conflict comes to an end (Reference, n.d.).
<i>review (book, movie, product)</i>	A report that gives someone's opinion about the quality of a book, performance, product, etc. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
rhetoric	The art or science of using language in prose or verse; the effective use of language in oratory to influence or persuade an audience (Baldick, 2015).
rhyme	Identical or very similar recurring final sounds in words within or, more often, at the end of lines or verse (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
rhythm	A literary device that shows patterns that are long and short through stressed and unstressed syllables (Literary Devices, n.d.).
rime	A vowel and any following consonants of a syllable (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>satire</i>	The use of ridicule or scorn, often in a humorous or witty way, to expose vices and follies (Harris & Hodges, 1995).

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<i>scaffold</i>	A process in which teachers model or demonstrate how to solve a problem, and then step back, offering support as needed for learners where teachers model and give help as needed. (Study.com, n.d.)
scene	In a drama, a subdivision of an act or of a play not divided into acts (Baldick, 2015).
<i>science fiction</i>	Fiction dealing principally with the impact of actual or imagined science on society or individuals or having a scientific factor as an essential orienting component (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
seesaw texts	A type of text structure in which a predictable balance of information that moves back and forth, back and forth, between chunks that work together in some way. The back and forth pieces have some kind of relationship, and in which one side of a relationship is expected to follow another.
<i>self-directed reader</i>	[a reader] Directed or guided by oneself (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).
<i>semantics</i>	The study of meanings in language (Merriam-Webster, 2016).
setting	The time and place in which a narrative occurs (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
simile	A comparison of two things that are unlike, usually using the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> (Harris & Hodges, 1995). Example: a pillow as soft as a cloud
<i>song/ballad</i>	A narrative poem, frequently of unknown authorship, composed of short verses intended to be sung or recited (Harris & Hodges, 1995).

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spatial relationships	Words that describe where things, objects or people are in relation to one another.
<i>speech</i>	A spoken expression of ideas, opinions, etc., that is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people (Merriam–Webster, n.d.).
stamina	Staying power or enduring strength (Think Map, n.d.).
stanza	A group of lines in a poem or song with an identifiable pattern of meter and often rhyme (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
structures in print (text structures in informational text)	<p>Text structures refer to the way text is organized and presented.</p> <p>The five text structures in informational include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cause/effect</i> – a stated or implied association between an outcome and the conditions which brought it about, often an organizing principle in narrative and expository text • <i>description</i>- a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe, and reveal a particular person, place or thing, (Scribe.com, n.d.) • <i>problem/solution</i>- ... a method for analyzing and writing about a topic by identifying a problem and proposing one or more solutions • <i>compare/contrast</i> – a text structure or pattern of organization where the similarities and differences of two or more things are explained. • <i>sequence</i>-how the information within a text is organized. (Adolescent Literacy, n.d.)
suffix	An affix occurring at the end of a word (Merriam-Webster, 2016). Example: <i>stay</i> + <i>ing</i> = <i>staying</i>

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summarize	To tell in a summary (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
summary	A brief statement that contains the essential ideas of a longer passage or selection (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
syllable	In phonology, a minimal unit of sequential speech sounds comprised of a vowel sound or a vowel-consonant combination (Harris & Hodges 1995). Examples: /a/, /ba/, /bab/.
syntax	The pattern or structure of word order in sentences, clauses, and phrases (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
synthesize	To combine so as to form a new complex product (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).
teacher modeling	The process by which a teacher shows or demonstrates a new concept or approach to learning and students learn by observing. (University of Birmingham, n.d.).
technical meaning	Belonging to or pertaining to an art or science (Dictionary, n.d.).
temporal relationships	[Relationships] referring to time (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
<i>text complexity</i>	... a metric that determines how challenging a material is for a child ... (Learning a-z, n.d.).
text structure	See <i>structures of text</i>
textual evidence	Evidence or statement taken directly from a text (Literary Devices, n.d.).
theme	A central or dominating idea in a work (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
third person point of view	See <i>point of view</i>

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three-phoneme word	A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in speech ... the word “hat” has three phonemes – “h,” “a,” and “t.”
tone	... critical term usually designating the mood or atmosphere of a work ... although in some more restricted uses it refers to the author’s attitude to the reader (e.g. formal, intimate, pompous) or to the subject matter (e.g. ironic, light, solemn, satiric, sentimental) (Baldick, 2015).
<i>visual modality</i>	See <i>modality</i>
vowel diphthongs	See <i>diphthongs</i>

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Reading – Informational Text

appendix	A supplementary matter added at the end of a book (Merriam-Webster, 2016).
bullet	A large dot in a document, book, etc. that brings attention to separate pieces of information in a list (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
caption	The explanatory matter accompanying an illustration (Merriam-Webster, 2016).
cause/effect	A stated or implied association between an outcome and the conditions which brought it about, often an organizing principle in narrative and expository text (Harris & Hodges, 1995).
central idea	A central idea is the definitive and unifying theme or idea of a story or article. It encompasses all the aspects necessary to create a coherent main idea (Reference, n.d.).
chart	A sheet giving information in the form of a table, list, or diagram (Merriam-Webster, 2016).
cite	See <i>cite</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
complex text	See <i>complex text</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
derivational suffix	See <i>derivational suffix</i> in Reading – Literacy Texts
diction	See <i>diction</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
diphthong	See <i>diphthong</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
domain-specific vocabulary	See <i>domain-specific</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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evidence	See <i>evidence</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
fallacious reasoning	Misleading reasoning
glossary	A collection of textual glosses (definitions) or of specialized terms with their meanings (Merriam-Webster, 1985).
heading	Something that appears at the top or beginning of something else (as a document) (Merriam-Webster, 2016).
index	A list of items (as topics or names) treated in a printed work that gives the page number where each item can be found (Merriam-Webster, 1985).
influential argument writing (historical, scientific, technical, and cultural)	<p>A type of ... writing that develops or debates a topic in a logical or persuasive way (Harris & Hodges, 1995).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historical: [writing that can] create an argument and support it using relevant historical evidence (secure-media.collegeboard.org, n.d.) • scientific: [the use of] evidence to make a case for whether a scientific idea is accurate or inaccurate (undsci-berkeley.edu, n.d.). • technical: [an argument] using terminology or treating subject matter in a manner peculiar to a particular field (dictionary.com, n.d.). • cultural: [writing] of or relating to a particular group of people and their habits, beliefs, traditions, etc. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
inferential questions	See <i>inferential questions</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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<i>informational trade book</i>	A book that is published for and sold to the general public and gives information that teaches about the natural world (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
intonation	See <i>intonation</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
jargon	See <i>jargon</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
key details	See <i>key details</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
literal questions	See <i>literal questions</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
map	A representation, usually a picture or chart that shows the rivers, mountains, streets, etc., in a particular area (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
multimedia	See <i>multimedia</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
multi-syllabic word	See <i>multi-syllabic word</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
<i>news and feature articles</i>	News article- a news report of any length, usually presented in a straightforward style and without editorial comment (Dictionary, n.d.). Feature article – a newspaper or magazine article or report of a person, event, or aspect of a major event, or the like, often having a personal slant and written in an individual style (Dictionary, n.d.).
nuances	See <i>nuances</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
objective summary	See <i>objective summary</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
onset	See <i>onset</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
paragraph	See <i>paragraph</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
photograph	See <i>photograph</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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phrasing	See <i>phrasing</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
point of view	See <i>point of view</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
prefix	See <i>prefix</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
primary sources	A primary source is a firsthand account about an event, object, person, or work of art (Primary, n.d.).
quote	See <i>quote</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
secondary sources	A secondary source is a source that was created later by someone who did not experience the situation first-hand or participate in the events (Primary, n.d.).
spatial relationships	See <i>spatial relationships</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
stamina	See <i>stamina</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
structures in print (text structures in informational text)	<p>Text structures refer to the way informational text is organized and presented. The five text structures in informational text include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cause/effect</i> – a stated or implied association between an outcome and the conditions which brought it about, often an organizing principle in narrative and expository text. • <i>description</i>-how the information within the text is organized. (Adolescent Literacy, n.d.) • <i>problem/solution</i>- ... a method for analyzing and writing about a topic by identifying a problem and proposing one or more solutions • <i>compare/contrast</i> – a text structure or pattern of organization where the similarities and differences of two or more things are explained. • <i>sequence</i>- the beginning, middle, and end; the order in which events occur. (Reading Rockets, n.d.).

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suffix	See <i>suffix</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
summarize	See <i>summarize</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
syllable	See <i>syllable</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
synthesis	Synthesizing is the act of pulling information together from a text and incorporating background knowledge to comprehend (Introduction, n.d.).
table of contents	A list of divisions (chapters or articles) and the pages on which they start (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).
temporal relationships	See <i>temporal relationships</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
textual evidence	See <i>textual evidence</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
timelines	A table listing important events for successive years within a particular historical period (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
title page	A page of a book bearing the title and usually the names of the author and publisher and the place and sometimes date of publication (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
tone	See <i>tone</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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Writing

absolute phrase	An absolute phrase is formed when a participle and the noun that comes before it forms an independent phrase (English Grammar, 2013).
abstract nouns	An abstract noun is the name of a quality, action or state. Abstract nouns refer to ideas that we cannot see or touch (English Grammar, 2013).
active voice	When the subject of a sentence performs the action.
adjectival phrase	A phrase that begins with an adjective (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
adjectives	Words that are used to describe nouns and modify nouns (English Grammar, 2013).
adverb	A word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
adverbial phrase	Two or more words that act as an adverb within a sentence (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
analogy	An analogy is a comparison of two things that are similar (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
antecedent	An antecedent is a word (or words) that a pronoun refers to (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
apostrophe	An apostrophe is a punctuation mark that is put in place to stand for a missing letter, to show possession or show an awkward plural (Grammar Monster, n.d.).

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appositives	An appositive is a noun, a noun phrase, or a noun clause which appears next to another noun; it renames a noun or describes it in a different way (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
argument (writing/essay)	A mode of writing that requires the writer to make a claim or thesis statement supported throughout the writing with specific evidence. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
author's purpose	Author's purpose refers to why an author writes a particular text or passage (Reference, n.d.).
bias	Bias is defined as an error in research that seemingly favors one outcome or result over another (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
bibliographic information	A list of specific information or sources within a piece of writing (The Free Dictionary n.d.).
cause and effect structure	See <i>structures of text</i> in Reading-Information Text
citation	Giving credit to specific sources.
claim	A statement essentially arguable but used as a primary point to support or prove an argument ... (literarydevices.com, n.d.).
clauses	A clause is a group of words that must contain a subject and a verb (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
collective nouns	Collective nouns are words that represent groups of people, animals, or things (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
colon	A punctuation mark that is used to separate two independent clauses when the second clause explains or illustrates the first clause (Grammar Monster, n.d.).

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comma	A comma is a punctuation mark that is used to separate items in a series, used to connect items in a sentence or divisions in texts (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
common noun	Nouns used to name a class of people, places, things, or animals (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
comparative adjectives	Comparative adjectives compare the differences between two objects (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
comparison/contrast structure	See <i>structures of text</i> in Reading-Information Text
complex sentences	Complex sentence have at least one independent clause and one dependent clause (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
complex text	See <i>complex text</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
compound sentence	A compound sentence has at least two independent clauses (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
compound-complex sentences	A sentence that has two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
conditional mood	Mood refers to the category of the verb in the sentence. In <i>conditional</i> mood, the mood is reflected from a helping verb and indicates that something will happen. It usually is marked by words such as <i>might, could, would, if, can</i> and <i>will</i> . (Grammar Monster, n.d.).

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conjunctions	<p>A conjunction is used to connect words, clauses or phrases in a sentence. There are three types of conjunctions (Grammar Monster, n.d.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>coordinate conjunctions</i>: words that connect sentences, clauses and words • <i>correlative conjunctions</i>: pairs of conjunction words that work together to join important words or phrases • <i>subordinate conjunctions</i>: the conjunctions join two dependent clauses to another independent clause
contractions	A contraction shortens a word by removing letter or letters (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
conventions	See <i>conventions</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
coordinating adjectives	Two or more adjectives that describe the same noun in a sentence (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
coordinating conjunction	See <i>conjunctions</i> above
correlative conjunctions	See <i>conjunctions</i> above
counterclaim	The opposing argument in argumentative writing (Merriam-Webster).
credible sources	Credible sources are sources that are written by respected authors, written recently, and facts that can be checked for specific accuracy (OWL, n.d.).

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dashes	A dash is a punctuation mark that is in the middle of a text and is longer than a hyphen. It usually indicates a pause or a break. They can be used to show a separation of a group of words (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
declarative sentence	See <i>sentences</i> in Writing
dependent phrase	A phrase that does not have a subject and cannot stand on its own.
dialogue	See <i>dialogue</i> in Reading-Literary Text
domain-specific vocabulary	See <i>domain-specific vocabulary</i> in Reading-Literary Text
edit	To make changes to a document to prepare it to publish. This includes correcting spelling, grammar, punctuation and changes to sentence structure. The overall content of the story stays the same. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
ellipses	Three dots used to show the removal of words from a sentence (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
evidence	See <i>evidence</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
exclamatory sentence	See <i>sentences</i> in Writing
fallacies	Fallacies are errors in thinking that weaken the argument in writing. (OWL, n.d.).
gerunds	A gerund is a noun that is formed by a verb in a sentence (Grammar Monster, n.d.).

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homonyms	<p>A homonym is a word that sounds the same as another word but with a different meaning. This includes both homophones and homographs. Some examples might include (Grammar Monster, n.d.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>homophones</i> (words that sound the same but with different spellings): there/their, bare/bear • <i>homographs</i> (same spelling but different meanings): lead/lead, pike/pike
imagery	See <i>imagery</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
imperative mood	Mood refers to the category of the verb in the sentence. In <i>imperative</i> mood, the verb acts as a command. Such as: <i>Take me to the house now.</i> (Your Dictionary, n.d.).
imperative sentence	See <i>sentences</i> in Writing
indefinite pronouns	An indefinite pronoun takes the place of a noun but does not refer to anything in particular (Your Dictionary, n.d.). For example: <i>John gave the pencil to someone in another class.</i>
<i>independent clause</i>	An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence (Your Dictionary, n.d.).
indicative mood	Mood refers to the category of the verb in the sentence. In <i>indicative</i> mood, the verb expresses facts. Such as: <i>We will visit our parents later.</i> (Your Dictionary, n.d.).
infinitives	An infinitive is a verb with the word “to” in front of it , (Your Dictionary, n.d.). For example: Kelly needs <u>to run</u> after school.

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infinitive phrases	An infinitive phrase is one that begins with an infinitive and includes modifiers. They can act as a noun, adverb or an adjective (Grammar Monster, n.d.). For example: Carly wanted <u>to show off her new car</u> .
informative/explanatory texts	The purpose of informative or explanatory texts is to inform, teach or explain about a concept or an idea (Your Dictionary, n.d.).
intensive pronouns	An intensive pronoun is a pronoun that refers back to another noun in the sentence to give it emphasis (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
interrogative mood	Mood refers to the category of the verb in the sentence. In <i>interrogative</i> mood, the verb works to ask questions. Such as: Are you coming to the party? (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
interrogative sentence	See <i>sentences</i> in Writing
interrogatives	Words such as who, what, which that are used to ask questions.(Merriam-Webster, n.d.)
irregular plural nouns	Irregular nouns are nouns in the plural form which do not follow the rule of adding “s” or “es”. Examples of plural nouns: plural of knife- knives ; plural of man- men ; plural of mouse- mice (C. Oxford, 2018.).
irregular verbs	An irregular verb is one that does not follow the pattern of adding –ed or –d to make it past tense. Irregular verbs are the opposite of regular verbs, which form past tense by adding - <i>ed</i> or - <i>d</i> (Grammar Monster, n.d.).

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metaphor	See <i>metaphor</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
modal auxiliaries	Modal auxiliaries are verbs that are used with other verbs to show mood (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
modifiers	A modifier is a word, phrase, or clause which functions as an adjective or an adverb to describe a word or make its meaning more specific (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
narrative	See <i>narrative</i> in Reading-Literary Text
nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements	A non-restrictive/parenthetical element is something that can be taken out of a sentence without changing the meaning of a sentence (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
noun phrase	It is a phrase that plays the part of a noun in a sentence. The beginning of the phrase is always a noun or pronoun (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
objectivity	Objectivity in writing has an absence of bias, judgment, or prejudice (Vocabulary, n.d.).
paragraph	See <i>paragraph</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
parallel structure	Using the same structure of grammar to show that ideas are related or have the same level of importance (OWL, n.d.).
paraphrasing	Rewriting essential information and ideas in the writer's own words (OWL, n.d.).
parenthesis	A punctuation mark that is used to set off within writing (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
participial phrases	A participial phrase is a group of words that has a participle and the modifier and/or nouns and noun phrases) that function as a direct object, indirect object, or complement of the action (OWL, n.d.).

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participles	A participle is a word formed from a verb that is used as an adjective and most often ends in <i>-ing</i> or <i>-ed</i> . There are two kinds of participles (Grammar Monster, n.d.): <i>present participles</i> : end with <i>-ing</i> <i>past participles</i> : end with <i>-ed</i> , <i>-en</i> , <i>-d</i> , <i>-t</i> , <i>-n</i> , or <i>-ne</i>
passive voice	When the subject of a sentence is acted on by the verb. For example, “The ball was thrown by the pitcher.” The ball (the subject) receives the action of the verb, and was thrown is in passive voice. (Dictionary.com, n.d.).
personal pronoun	Personal pronouns such as I, you, or they that expresses a distinction of person (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)
plagiarism	To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one’s own; without crediting the source (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
plural noun	Nouns that show a quantity greater than one (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
point of view	See <i>point of view</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
<i>position paper (persuasive brochure, campaign literature)</i>	A detailed report that recommends a course of action on a particular issue (Merriam – Webster, n.d.)
<i>position statement</i>	A position statement is like a thesis or goal. It describes one side of an arguable viewpoint (Read Write Think, n.d.).
possessive noun	A possessive noun shows ownership (Grammar Monster, n.d.).

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possessive pronouns	A possessive pronoun takes the place of a possessive noun and adjective (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
prefix	Added to the beginning of a word and changes the meaning of the word (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
prepositional phrases	Prepositional phrases begin with a preposition and ends with a noun and pronoun (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
pronoun-antecedent agreement	Pronoun-antecedent agreement is simply when the pronoun in the sentence matches the antecedent (what came before) within the sentence. For example: <u>Carrie</u> rode her bike to the school. <u>She</u> got lost on the way.
pronouns	A word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
proper noun	A proper noun gives specificity. Proper nouns are written with capital letters regardless of their function or spot in a sentence (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
quote	See <i>quote</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
quotations	A group of words taken from a person and repeated by another person (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
r-controlled vowels	R-controlled vowels are words with a vowel that are followed by the letter ‘r’. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
recursive process	A writing process occurring in steps that include planning (prewriting), drafting, editing, revising and publishing. These steps are completed in order and then begin over again as a writer starts a new piece.

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reflexive pronouns	<p>A reflexive pronoun refers to pronouns that work in conjunction with another noun or pronoun when something does something to itself (Grammar Monster, n.d). Some reflexive pronouns include: themselves, yourselves, ourselves, itself, herself, himself, yourself and myself. Example: <i>I often ask myself the very same question.</i></p>
relative adverbs	<p>A relative adverb is used to tell about a noun and typically introduces an adjective clause. Words used as relative adverbs could include: <i>where, when, and why</i>. According to Grammar Monster, here is an adverb of place; when is an adverb of time; and why is an adverb of reason. Example: <i>I don't know the reason why he left so suddenly.</i></p>
relative clause	<p>A relative clause is associated with the main clause in a sentence by words like: <i>who, whom, which, that, or whose</i>. It is a type of dependent clause. According to Oxford Dictionaries: "There are two types of relative clause: restrictive (or defining) relative clauses and non-restrictive (or non-restrictive) relative clauses. A <i>restrictive relative clause</i> provides essential information about the noun to which it refers. It cannot be left out of the sentence without affecting the meaning. A <i>non-restrictive relative clause</i> provides information that can be left out without affecting the meaning or structure of the sentence." (Oxford Dictionaries, n.d.).</p>

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relative pronouns	The function of a relative pronoun in a sentence is to introduce a relative clause. Often these types of pronouns include the words: <i>who</i> , <i>whom</i> , <i>whose</i> , <i>that</i> , <i>which</i> , <i>whoever</i> and <i>whomever</i> . Sometimes <i>what</i> , <i>when</i> , and <i>where</i> can also function as relative pronouns (OWL, n.d.). Example: My lawnmower, which is only 6 months old, is broken down again!
revise	Revising a document shows a change in the overall content of the story; there is a specific change to the meaning of the story. Revisions to a story might include adding or removing sentences or words, clarifying a sentence or thought, changing sentence placement and improving word quality. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
<i>scaffold</i>	See <i>scaffold</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
semi-colon	The semi-colon is a punctuation mark used to show division in a sentence. The sentence has two independent clauses and it is used to join those parts together to link the ideas (Oxford Dictionaries, n.d.).
sensory details	In writing, sensory details are used to engage the reader by providing a clear picture through the use of the five senses: sight, touch, sound, smell and taste. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
simile	See <i>simile</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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sentence	A group of words that is complete and contains both a subject and a predicate. There are four types of sentences: <i>declarative sentence</i> : states a fact and ends with a period <i>imperative sentence</i> : gives a command and ends with either a period or exclamation mark <i>interrogative sentence</i> : asks a question and ends with a question mark <i>exclamatory sentence</i> : shows emotion or excitement and ends with an exclamation mark
singular noun	Names one person, place, or thing, or idea. (Study.com, n.d.)
subjunctive mood	Mood refers to the category of the verb in the sentence. In <i>subjunctive</i> mood, the verb helps to show a wish or possibility. For example: <i>I wish</i> school was out for the summer. (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
subjectivity	Subjectivity comes into play in argumentative writing when the writer interjects his/her own personal opinion or bias about the subject discussed.
subject-verb agreement	In a sentence the subject and the verb must match. This means if the subject is singular, the verb must be also (OWL, n.d.).
subordinate clause	A subordinate clause is one that is a dependent clause and cannot stand alone as a sentence (Grammar Monster, n.d.). Example: <i>Personally I love to learn new things, <u>although I don't always have the time to do so.</u></i>
subordinating conjunctions	See <i>conjunctions</i> above
suffix	See <i>suffix</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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superlatives	Superlatives can be either adjectives or adverbs and they are always used to compare things in a sentence. When the superlative is acting as an adjective it is used to show <i>quality</i> in greatest or least form. When the superlative is used as an adverb, it is used to show <i>action</i> to the <i>greatest</i> of least (Grammar Monster, n.d.). Examples: Superlative as an adjective: John is the <i>smallest</i> . Superlative as an adverb: Cathy listens <u>most attentively</u> to the lecture.
syntax	Syntax is how words are put together to form phrases; it is the structure and formation of a sentence (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
temporal words	In writing, temporal words are those transition words that refer to time. For example: <i>Once upon a time; At first; A long time ago; At that moment</i>
<i>thesis (statement)</i>	An idea or statement to be proven. A thesis statement is usually one or two sentences expressing the writer's main idea or message (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
tone	See <i>tone</i> in Reading-Literary Text
topic	In writing, the <i>topic</i> is considered the idea or subject of a paragraph, story or essay. The topic sentence shows the main idea of the paragraph. It is often found at the beginning of the paragraph (OWL, n.d.).
transitional words	Words are used in writing to carry over a thought from one sentence to another or one paragraph to another. These words are used to link ideas together (OWL, n.d.).

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verbal	A verb that is used as a noun or an adjective. These are known as <i>participles</i> , <i>gerunds</i> , and <i>infinitives</i> (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
verbal phrase	A verbal phrase contains verbs and any modifiers, objects or complements. The three types of verbal phrases include <i>participial phrases</i> , <i>gerund phrases</i> and <i>infinitive phrases</i> (Grammar Monster, n.d.).
voice	How an author presents his/her style and how it makes the writing different. It will express an author's attitude and personality and gives the writing flavor. (C. Oxford, 2018).
warrants	Warrants are also referred to as a 'bridge' and usually function as an explanation of how and why the data collected will support or claim in argumentative writing (OWL, n.d.).
word choice	The words that a writer or author uses to convey meaning in a story or text. (C. Oxford, 2018.).

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Communication

adages	See <i>adages</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
alliteration	See <i>alliteration</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
argument	See <i>argument</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
articulation	The ability to form clear sounds when speaking (Oxford Dictionaries, n.d.).
audience	An audience is a group of people that gather to listen (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
authoritative sources	An authoritative source is one that is considered reliable because it has proven to be authentic (US Legal, n.d.).
cadence	Cadence is the flow of sounds in language (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
citations	See <i>citations</i> in Writing
claims	See <i>claim</i> in Writing
credible	See Reading-Informational Texts
dialogue	See <i>dialogue</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
drama	See <i>drama</i> in Reading-Literary Text
emotional appeals	An emotional appeal or <i>pathos</i> is a term used in communicating to convince listeners through emotional responses (Literary Devices, n.d.).
ethical appeals	An ethical appeal or <i>ethos</i> is a way to appeal to listeners by showing one's ability to be credible and principled (Literary Devices, n.d.).
evidence	See <i>evidence</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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extemporaneous	A term meaning to do some in the “spur of the moment”; impromptu (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
fallacies	See <i>fallacies</i> in Writing
figurative language	See <i>figurative language</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
formal voice	Formal voice or formal language is language used in situations that warrant using specificity in formal situations; a tone demonstrating academics (Dictionary, n.d.).
hyperbole	See <i>hyperbole</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
idioms	See <i>idiom</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
imagery	See <i>imagery</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
inflection	Inflection is the tone or pitch in speaking; the rising and falling of voice (Think Map, n.d.).
informal voice	Informal voice or informal language is used in conversational speech; takes a personal tone (Think Map, n.d.).
intonation	See <i>intonation</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
literary devices	See <i>literary devices</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
logical appeals	A logical appeal or <i>logos</i> refers to the ability to speak in sentences, statements to persuade an audience through logic or reasoning. It uses both inductive and deductive reason in its rhetoric (Literary Devices, n.d.)
metaphor	See <i>metaphor</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
modalities	See <i>modalities</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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modes of communication	See both <i>non-verbal</i> and <i>verbal techniques</i>
multimedia sources	See <i>multi-media sources</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
nonverbal techniques	Non-verbal techniques when speaking include hand gestures, facial expressions, bodily actions, eye contact and posture (Non-Verbal, n.d.)
onomatopoeia	See <i>onomatopoeia</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
pace	Pace is the rate of speed or delivery when talking (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
paraphrase	See <i>paraphrasing</i> in Writing
personification	See <i>personification</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
phrasing	See <i>phrasing</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
point of view	See <i>point of view</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
posture	Posture in communication refers to the speaker's position of the body when speaking (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
presentation	An activity in which someone shows, describes, or explains something to a group of people. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
print sources	Print sources include any publication used to develop a speech. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
props	Objects used to give support to a speech. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
proverb	See <i>proverb</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
quote	See <i>quote</i> in Reading-Literary Texts

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<i>reciprocal communication</i>	Refers to two-way communication
repetition	See <i>repetition</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
rhetoric	See <i>rhetoric</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
rhetorical questions	A question that is not intended to receive an answer (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
rhyme	See <i>rhyme</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
rhythm	See <i>rhythm</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
simile	See <i>simile</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
speech	See <i>speech</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
standard English	The English language that is the most accepted form in writing (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
structural craft techniques	How the author describes his/her idea, events, objects, etc. through the craft of writing. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
stylistic techniques	The use of any of a variety of techniques to give meaning, or an idea, or a feeling to the literal or written text. (Wikipedia, n.d.)
tone	See <i>tone</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
transitions	See <i>transitions</i> in Writing
verbal techniques	Verbal techniques refers to the way a speaker uses rate, volume, pitch and pauses when speaking (Verbal, n.d.).
volume	Volume when speaking refers to the degree of loudness of sound (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
word stress	Word stress or word accent refers to the stresses on each syllable in a word (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).

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Inquiry-Based Literacy

alternative view	An alternative view is having the ability to interpret a text or reading with an opinion or vision that is not common to the reader understanding that there can be more than one point of view (The Free Dictionary, n.d.).
bias	Bias is defined as an error in research that seemingly favors one outcome or result over another (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
critical stance	In an inquiry approach, taking a critical stance refers to the ability to take a stand on an argument or position using appropriate reasoning and evidence (Higher Learning, 2010).
disciplinary concepts	The concept of using two or more disciplines (i.e. reading and science) (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).
disciplinary tools	Anything used to collect information using two or more disciplines when conducting research (i.e. observation forms, interview schedules, questionnaires, web searches, books, and interview guide) (Civil Engineering Terms, 2015)
inquiry	Inquiry-based learning is a form of self-directed learning in which the learners decide what they need (want) to learn, identify and use resources that will provide the necessary information, and assess their own progress in learning.
metacognition	The act of thinking about one's own thinking. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.).

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multiple perspectives	The ability to consider many different viewpoints. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
play	See <i>play</i> in Communication
quote	See <i>quote</i> in Reading-Literary Texts
relevant information	Information that is both accurate, pertinent and appropriate. (C. Oxford, 2018.).
transact	To engage and interact with text (C. Oxford, August, 2018).
validity	Validity is the aspect of correctness; the ability to show how something is measureable (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)

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